**Disease Detectives answer key**

1.\_\_E\_\_ Mortality rate

2.\_\_C\_\_ Nosocomial infections

3. \_\_G\_ Virulence

4. \_\_F\_\_ Descriptive epidemiology

5. \_\_H\_\_ Zoonosis

6. \_\_I\_\_ Reservoir

7. \_\_A\_\_ Incubation period

8. \_\_B\_\_ Incidence

9. \_\_J\_\_ Specificity

10. \_\_D\_ Sensitivity

11. B

12. C

13. C

14. B

15. D

16. B

17. C

18. A

19. False

20. T

21. T

22. T

23. False

24. C

25. E coli, bacteria

26. C

27. C

28. A

29. B

30. A

31. B

32. B

33. C

34. ACE

35. A

36. C

37. B

38. B

39. C

40. B

41. C

42. A

43. C

44. B

45. A

46. A

47. any of the following: age, genetics, diet, gender/sex, physical condition, underlying health conditions/diseases\_\_\_\_

48. Transfer of harmful bacteria from uncooked food products or unclean people, countertops, and kitchen equipment to ready-to-eat foods. The answer must be along the lines of: x food was contaminated and x food came into contact with y food. Then person became sick after eating y food.

49. A

50. C

51. RR = 218/263 \* 106/21 0.829/0.198 = 4.186

52. There is an increased risk of the outcome in the exposed group. People who ate salsa are 4.186 times more likely to get Hepatitis A infection.

53. C

54. D

55. This is an unreliable diagnostic test. As indicated by the sensitivity, the test is able to detect only 67% of true positive cases. With remaining 33% of patients missing out on treatment because the test did not show that they had the disease.

56. C

57. A

58. A

59. B

60. C

61. C

62. Listeriosis is particularly risky for this patient because she is pregnant. It can cause premature birth or stillbirth.

63. B

64. C

65. A

66. B

67. H

68. A

69. F

70. E

71. I

72. G

73. C

74. D

75. B